

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 3

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GOOD OUTLOOK

ON HAWAII

Inspector Townsend Return From Big Island.

SCHOOLS IN GOOD ORDER.

TESTING SUGAR GROWING AT HIGHER ALTITUDES THAN BEFORE.

Government School at Oiaa Over-Crowded and Entirely Inadequate to the Needs of the People.

Inspector-General Townsend, who has just returned from a trip of inspection on the island of Hawaii, reports that he began his work at Kailua. The schools there are reported to be in about their usual condition.

"When I was at Kailua," said Mr. Townsend, "the neighborhood was considerably excited about the strikes on the sugar plantations. Otherwise than for labor trouble, I do not think the outlook for the plantations at all bad. I found, however, that there was but little work for me to do in the region of Kailua and, consequently, I passed over to South Kona. There is considerable new life there, and all are interested in present sugar cane."

"Mr. W. R. Castle, who owns the lands of Kalahehi and Hookena, has been contracting with landholders of the region to buy such cane as they may grow within the next year or two. The result is that the small landholders are becoming planters. I saw many holdings in sugar running from one to twenty acres. Mr. Castle is himself planting a good deal at Kalahehi, the site of the old Morgan & McStocker coffee plantation."

"On this land I saw some of the best coffee and also some of the best sugar cane I have seen for a long time. This sugar plantation is inducing a large number of Hawaiians to move from their present homes on the beach to the higher lands. Of course, this interferes to some extent with the attendance at the school at Hookena, and it may be necessary to remove the school house to the upper road in the near future."

"From here I crossed over into Kau. This district is recovering from the drought, which did so much damage, and everything now appears to be prosperous. The chief injury done by the dry weather was to the stock ranches. Cattle generally looked thin, but as the grass was getting good when I left, cattle were in a fair way to get along well."

"Crops on the higher levels do not seem to have suffered from the drought at all. Mr. C. M. Wallon, manager of Pahala plantation, told me he had recently taken off a crop averaging six tons to the acre from a field at an elevation of 2850 feet. This is the highest elevation yet recorded as far as I know. Such a crop is certainly very gratifying and, if typical, will add greatly to the sugar-producing area of the Islands. A company of planters has already cleared and planted a field higher up than this."

"The schools of the Kau district were in as good a condition as I ever saw them. From Kau I went to the volcano and down to Oiaa. In this region there is perhaps the greatest change in the shortest time that has ever been seen during the industrial development of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Mr. Peter McRae told me they had already plowed 5500 acres of cane land at Oiaa, and in a short time hoped to have 500 acres more ready for planting. The Oiaa cane looks well and the land seems to me to be all right. Some people are planting at a higher level than the plantation proper, and their cane looks well. If it proves to be the case that cane will grow in Oiaa at a level as high as in Kau, there is land enough now above the Oiaa plantation to make another as large."

"There is a lot of land in the neighborhood of our largest Oiaa school, which was originally laid out for native homesteads, but which has not yet been disposed of. It seems to me that it would be judicious to set aside a portion of this land for the use of the schools for planting sugarcane."

"It seems that away back in the '60s the children of the public schools were encouraged to go into agriculture and to work for gain under the instructions of their teachers. This method was carried on so successfully that the product of such enterprises, in many cases, exceeded the salary of the teacher. Another effort in the same line was made about the '70s, but at that time the day of big plantations was on. Men had centered their interests in sugar, and this was to be produced by low-grade labor from Asia or elsewhere. Interest in the matter, therefore, waned and the experiment in this direction came to a standstill."

"The present seems to me to be an opportune time for reviving such an enterprise. The contract-labor system is gone, and the popularity of coolie labor has probably gone with it. I hope that agricultural labor will rise to something like its own true dignity in the minds of the people."

"This seems to be the best time possible for the schools to do their part towards turning the eyes of the people towards the cultivation of the soil. Plantation managers are more inclined

than ever before to give the small planter favorable terms."

"The Government school at Oiaa is naturally overcrowded, and is at all times inadequate to the needs of the present population. From Oiaa I went to Pohaiki, passing through the lands of the new Puna plantation. This enterprise is developing slowly, but more or less surely. The faith of the promoters in the plantation is evident from the fact that no stocks have been offered for sale and that none is likely to be sold. The plantation will remain the private property of a few individuals for the present."

"I made a hasty trip to the little town of Kohala, where there is considerable interest being felt in the development of an artesian well water supply to be used in a larger scheme of irrigation for all the lands down to the sea. Heretofore, these lands have been too dry to produce good crops of cane, and large areas have, consequently, never been cultivated."

"The outlook for the plantation at all bad, shimmerings of the political pot. At one place I was called upon to assist in the organization of the Republicans. Although it is my intention to do all that I can to keep politics out of our school, I was prevailed upon to take this much part in the organization of good government in Hawaii."

BELIEVE THEY SHOULD MARRY.

What Holyoke School Principals Must Do in Order to Retain Positions—All Engaged Now.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 3.—The Holyoke School Board does not propose to be accused of discouraging matrimonial advancement. In fact, it has just taken a step that will lead several couples to the altar soon, or the possible grooms will be out of work. A few days ago members of the board made a tour of several school buildings to inspect the work and ascertain how pupils and teachers were getting along. In two buildings there were bachelor principals, while in the third was a young principal fresh from college. After the members of the board had explored the buildings where one of the bachelors taught and had questioned the principal closely, Committee Chairman Carmody, who acted as spokesman, said:

"The committee is very well pleased with the way you have carried on the work last year, but there is one thing that we feel should be impressed upon you, and the position you take in the matter will determine to a considerable extent your continued services here. To be frank with you, it is the wish of the members that you marry. We have decided to make a rule that all principals of grammar schools shall hereafter be married, as we believe better results can be attained."

The two bachelors and young college graduate are now all engaged, and will be reappointed if they carry out their intentions to get married.

ENGLAND TO PUSH HER TRADE.

Plans to Have the Government Agents in All Parts of the World Aid Business Houses.

LONDON, June 3.—The British Government is about to launch a comprehensive system of inquiry into the best means of developing the country's foreign trade. The inquiry will be made under the direction of the Board of Trade. It is planned to have Her Majesty's ambassadors, ministers and consuls furnish the merchants and manufacturers at home information which British traders can turn to account. Records will be kept not only of market fluctuations and conditions of supply and demand, but also of detailed facts relative to tariffs, weights and measures, rates of exchange, interest, freights and insurance, credit systems and price lists of every conceivable commodity in which England competes with other nations. It is also planned to establish in London a great museum of commercial samples from all parts of the world, similar to the institution existing in Philadelphia.

Coincident with the foundation of this information bureau, the Foreign Office announces the appointment of four "ambassadors of commerce," who are to be stationed at important foreign trade centers for the purpose of answering questions on commercial matters. Russia, the United States, Switzerland and Central America are the first countries to be invaded by these new agents. In the American republic Mr. E. Seymour Bell is going to Chicago.

If English traders generally avail themselves of the new system it will be extended until it embraces every land touched by British merchant ships. The commercial concerns of London, however, are not united in approval of the scheme, which the critics call paternalistic, declaring that the Government has no right to furnish to everybody information, the prior exclusive possession of which often is the individual competitor's sole hope of profit.

The schools have been open but one day this week.

The Punahoa seniors gave a dance at the "Castle Memorial Home" last evening, which was well attended.

Hereafter letters mailed on steamers must be enclosed in stamped envelopes purchased at the Post office.

The complete outfit for the new market, which will be located in the Waverly Block on Bethel street, will be here in about two months.

WILL MAKE BRICK HERE

Tests by the Home Company Have Been Successful.

TO ERECT TEN NEW KILNS.

TWO TO BE FIXED IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE CAPACITY.

Experiments Have Shown that Good Building Brick Can be Produced in Honolulu—Means Much.

The new Honolulu Brick Company, which has its kilns on the Nuuanu valley road leading to the Pali and above the residence of F. A. Schaefer, has everything in readiness for the first big run next week.

It will be remembered that experiments were made some time ago with the beds of clay found in that locality, and the fact clearly demonstrated that the clay would make good brick. A small kiln was erected and a lot of bricks turned out. These were submitted to severe tests and found to answer all the requirements of the builders.

Two large kilns have recently been erected, and on Monday next the company will start in on the first big run of half a million bricks. All of these will be utilized by the company as fast as burned in erecting necessary buildings for their own convenience. Eight more kilns are to be constructed at once, and when they are completed the company will be in a condition to help supply the local demand.

Questioned by a Republican reporter as to the future capacity of the works, one of the heaviest stockholders in the enterprise said yesterday:

"With the ten kilns we shall erect at once we shall be enabled to turn out about 25,000 bricks per day, and our daily output will make a respectable pile. The beds of clay in the vicinity of the works, which we already control, will last us a long time at that rate, and in the meantime we are looking out for more. Indeed, I may say that we have found several large deposits. For obvious reasons, I cannot inform you of their exact whereabouts, but they are within a reasonable distance from the city."

"There is plenty of clay to be found near Honolulu, such as it is, but it is only certain kinds that will do for brickmaking. Most of the clay I have examined here contains too much alluvial matter or common soil. There is also to be found several deposits of kaolin or pottery clay, samples of which have been sent by Dr. Walter Maxwell to the Paris Exposition. These deposits of kaolin will some day be quite valuable, as the European manufacturers are always on the lookout for them, and, more especially, for new kinds. Dr. Maxwell's researches and experiments on the soils of Hawaii are of particular interest to us, as you may readily imagine, and the exhibit he has sent to Paris and which, I believe, is included in that of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, will undoubtedly attract much attention from pottery men in England and on the Continent."

It was also ascertained from further questioning that there is no further doubt about the bricks made by this concern being durable and able to stand the requisite pressure in heavy walls. It is almost impossible to import brick from California fast enough to supply the local demand, which will increase in an enormous ratio when the present fire limits are extended by the next Legislature and the rebuilding of Chinatown permitted.

Stamps on Certificates.

The internal revenue stamp on all transfers of stock in addition to the regular Hawaiian stamp tax is causing a great deal of complaint. One large plantation agency, it is stated, has refused to transfer or issue any more stock until it is decided positively if the two stamps are required. The Hawaiian Government stamp is 20 cents on each \$100 face value, and the war tax is 2 cents on each \$100 valuation or fraction thereof. This double sum is thought excessive, and in a very short time the matter will be settled. The United States internal revenue officials say that the Hawaiian tax is illegal, but, of course, they have nothing to do with it. Attorney-General Dole says it is not illegal and that the stamps must be used.

Notaries Public.

Chief Justice Frear gave an audience to a number of notaries public yesterday morning who were anxious to hear his interpretation of the organic law as affecting them and their official duties. The Chief Justice said that the Supreme Court had already ruled in a former case that notaries were included in the word "officers" as used in the former statutes and in the new Territorial act, and, therefore, the provisions of the act relating to officers would apply to them.

Under these provisions, which Judge Frear read and explained, he ruled that it was necessary for all notaries desirous of continuing as such to take and subscribe a new official oath, which can be done in the Clerk's office at the Judiciary building.

As to their requiring new commissions from the Governor, the Chief Justice said that all officers should continue to hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Territorial Senate, when they would expire by limitation unless renewed. As to changing the form of their seals from "Hawaiian Islands" to "Territory of Hawaii," the judge held that to be a matter of preference as long as the notaries acted under their old commissions. The wording of all certificates granted by notaries hereafter, however, should be changed to conform to the new conditions.

Amusements.

A good performance of "Fra Diavolo" was given to a fair house last night. Mr. Arnold, who fills Mr. Baker's place during the sickness of the latter, acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Wolf appears to be growing in favor with Honolulu audiences, his humor possessing the delightful merit of never seeming to grow stale. Mr. Goff, who, by the way, sang the Count really magnificently last night, displayed more dramatic ability than before, and is growing much easier in the part of the robber chieftain. Miss Ladd was in good voice, and the whole performance is going smoothly and well and should draw a crowded house to-night.

Owing to holidays, there was no matinee last week, but the opportunity of seeing "Fra Diavolo" for 25 and 50 cents should tempt many to the Orpheum this afternoon. Mr. Baker is somewhat better, and is expected to be in shape to sing in "The Mascotte" on Monday.

ADOPTS POLICY OF EXPULSION.

Austria to Impose Severe Measures Upon Former Citizens Who Return as Naturalized Americans.

VIENNA, June 1.—The Austrian Government, apparently, has adopted the settled policy of expelling on their return to the country all naturalized American citizens of Austrian birth, who according to the authorities' inference, have emigrated for purposes of escaping military service. There can be no question that the military authorities are concerned over the emigration of eligible youths, and they intend to adopt every possible means of discouraging such emigration. Among many instances that have arisen within the last 12 months, the following is important as illustrating the situation:

Adolph Fischer, a clerk in Cook's tourist agency at Vienna, was born in Germany, but was brought to Vienna at the age of 4 and became a naturalized Austrian subject. At 14 he was examined with a view to service in the army, but at 21 he was not accepted on account of the immaturity law, though he was required to present himself again for re-examination a year later. In the meantime, in 1888, Mr. Fischer went to Chicago, in the employ of Cook's agency, became a naturalized American citizen, joined the First Illinois Regiment and served at the time of the Pullman riots. Returning to Vienna in 1895 he was absolutely unopposed by the authorities until last April, when he was suddenly summoned by the police and ordered to leave Austria forthwith.

The American Legation intervened and appealed to the Governor of Lower Austria, Count Kilmannsegg, who referred the Minister to the Foreign Office. The Government now upholds the police decision, and Mr. Fischer has been ordered to leave Austria within 30 days. He is not liable to punishment, since he is protected by the treaty with the United States; but the authorities take the position that his presence is objectionable, since he offers a bad example, and will be likely to suggest to others the idea of emigrating to America to escape military service. The officials, further, contend that banishment is not punishment.

Mr. Fischer's claim is that as an American citizen returning to his native land to reside with his aged mother he ought to be permitted to remain in the country so long as he does not violate its laws.

CAPTAIN BOWER'S VERSION.

Tells How a Jap Caught a Chinaman and \$50 in a Box Under His Arm.

It was learned through Captain Bowers last night that at 1 o'clock the morning before one of his men heard a noise in back of a lodging house on Liliha street. Investigation was at once made, and an officer on duty found a Japanese and a Chinaman mixed up.

It seems, from the testimony of native witnesses, that stealings have been frequent in the neighborhood during the past ten days. Captain Bowers, therefore, put one of his men on duty. After the Japanese and Chinaman were arrested he learned that the cause of the row was the fact that the Japanese, being out late and returning, saw the Chinaman coming from his quarters. The Chinaman had a box under his arm, which was recognized. The Japanese, therefore, grasped with him. While struggling the Chinaman fell from the veranda and was a sorry sight when arrested. The box which the Chinaman had under his arm contained two purses and \$50 in cash.

EAGER TO FIGHT RUSSIA

Japan in a Rage Over Her Position in Korea.

BEATEN BY THE MUSCOVITE.

WOULD LIKE TO WATCH HER STRENGTH ON THE MAINLAND.

British Influence Being Exerted to Restrain the Advisers of the Mikado—Czar Gaining Power in the East.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28 (via Paris, May 30).—Notwithstanding the fact that British and Japanese intrigues have compelled the Seoul government to refuse to cede to Russia the port of Masanpo, the Russo-Korean treaty of May 6 is a victory for the Russian policy in the Far East. Korea has yielded to Russia certain lands on which to establish naval warehouses, coaling stations and an arsenal, and thus the nation has a guaranty of a permanent station from which to overlook and control the future movements of Japan and Great Britain in Asia.

The Czar's ministers are delighted with the skill and energy shown in the last two months by M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Seoul, and Japan is correspondingly enraged. The St. Petersburg cabinet and the foreign diplomats here think it quite possible that Japan may even make war upon this empire during the coming summer. British influence at Tokyo, however, is striving to restrain Japanese rashness.

The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, however, is seeking to benefit his country's interests in Korea. To this end he makes frequent calls at the Embassy, urging that the Salisbury government should make open protest against Russian operations in Korea and Asia generally.

The Russian Minister of War, M. Kourapatkine, and the war party generally, are jubilant over the measure of success that has attended Russian diplomacy thus far, and urge that the score with Japan should be settled promptly while Great Britain is engaged in the Transvaal war. The present attitude of Turkey and Afghanistan toward England, they say, greatly strengthens the hands of Russia, and they declare that for five years to come, at the very least, Great Britain cannot assist Japan, on account of its own troubles, present and prospective.

The visit to St. Petersburg of the Shah of Persia is awaited with interest. Great doings in his honor are preparing. His Majesty is in bad health, so his progress through Russia will be slow, and it has been ordered for political effect that wherever he stops the highest honors and the utmost cordiality be shown him. He will pass through the Caucasus and thence northward through Russia in Europe.

Russia's relations in Kabul are also excellent. The present attitude of the Amir toward England is a source of grave worry to the British officials, especially the fact that Abdurrahman Khan has not only permitted, but invited, the advance of Russian troops to his frontier. While British trade in Afghanistan is languishing, the trade of Russia is constantly improving, and the Amir is inclined to establish permanent commercial stations in Russia, while Russian agents swarm in Afghanistan.

Russia's wise tolerance of the peculiarities of Mussulmans in her own borders appeals to the Amir, who fears that Great Britain aims at aiding the Sultan of Turkey in reducing Afghanistan. Moreover, the Amir is impressed unfavorably by the famine and plague which are scourging the Mussulmans of British India. He is anxious to settle the fate of his country before his death. He believes he may best pin his faith to Russia, and at this very moment he is planning to send a host of likely young Afghans to Russia for military and civil education.

Treasurer Cooper.

Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, was yesterday sworn in as Territorial treasurer. The appointment was made by Governor Dole yesterday morning. It is a regular appointment and not pro tem. There is an understanding between the Governor and a newly-appointed Treasurer that the latter will resign as soon as a selection is made of another man for the position. In the meanwhile, Mr. Cooper will act in the dual capacity of Secretary and Treasurer. Theo. F. Lansing and George Ashley are each mentioned prominently as the successor of Treasurer Cooper.

LAUDS AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Six Chamberlain Wants Britons to Emulate Carnegie.

LONDON, May 31.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his speech to-day at the meeting of the University of Birmingham, referred to Andrew Carnegie's magnificent donation to the

university and the report of the deputation, which, at Mr. Carnegie's suggestion, had visited the great colleges of the United States and Canada. That report, he added, showed how it was that Great Britain was behindhand in preparation for the imminent great struggle of commercial competition between nations. He emphasized the splendid system and equipment of the American and Canadian colleges, saying it was the outcome of great liberality of the wealthy classes across the Atlantic, and earnestly appealed for imitation and emulation here.

RELIEF ON BIG SCALE.

Dr. Klopsch Surprised at Extent of Suffering in India.

CALCUTTA, May 31.—Dr. Louis Klopsch of New York, who has been investigating famine conditions in India, is now in Calcutta, having arranged to leave for home Saturday. He declared to your correspondent that before coming to India he had no conception of the extent of the famine or its horrors, and has been amazed wherever he has been to see the gigantic scale on which the Government has carried on relief work and the wonderful organization that has been perfected by the authorities.

"This is the greatest object lesson in the way of bearing the white man's burden," said Dr. Klopsch, "the world has ever seen. Every facility for my inspection has everywhere been gladly accorded me, and I have been warmly received. Notwithstanding the immense sums the Government is devoting to relief work, there is ample scope for outside help, and especially in the way of supply agricultural implements and stock."

THE RAILWAY AN INDEX.

SOME FIGURES GIVEN TO PROVE THE RULE.

When Earnings Fall Away Managers Economize—Railway Building Means Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—"There is no better index of business in the United States than the condition of the railroads," said Clarence D. Clark, chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads.

"When railroads are carrying lots of passengers we know that the people have money to spend in traveling and that business compels them to travel. The larger the earnings of the railroads the more satisfied are those of the merchants and manufacturers who are shipping and receiving the goods."

"Between the years 1893 and 1895 there was a loss of \$350 per mile in the passenger earnings of the railroads of the United States. In 1895 the freight earnings of all the roads were \$775 per mile less than in 1893. Adding this to the loss of passenger earnings makes a total loss of \$1,125 per mile in 1895, as compared with the freight and passenger earnings for all the roads in 1893. Apply this to the 180,000 miles of road in operation in that year and we have a total loss of \$202,500,000 for all roads."

"In 1898 the passenger earnings were \$40 per mile more than in 1895, and the freight earnings \$64 per mile. Last year the gain in passenger earnings was \$181 per mile over 1895, and in freight earnings \$801 per mile. This gives us a gain in 1898 of \$982 per mile over the earnings of all the roads in 1895, or a total of \$176,760,000."

"When their earnings were falling away the railroads began to economize and more than 100,000 men were discharged from 1893 to 1895. In 1898 524 men had been re-employed, making a total of 956 more men employed in 1898 than in 1893. Last year the railroads increased their force of employees by upward of 100,000 men, and the additional amount of wages exceeded \$100,000,000. During the four years of Mr. Cleveland's second term only 549 miles of track were laid in the United States. Arrangements have been made for the construction of about 59,000 miles of new road during the coming year. The average number of employees per mile of road is 100 miles of road, so that this new construction means employment for 279,600 more railroad men and \$280,000,000 more in wages."

DENY VISITS WERE INSPIRED.

Newspaper Declares Germany Did Not Cause Meeting of Military.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Vienna Freie Presse, in a recent article, declared that the recent visit of the Austrian, German and British military attaches at Constantinople to various courts of the Turkish empire was brought about by the inspiration of Germany. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denies the truth of this assertion, alleging that the meeting of the military representatives of the various powers was wholly a coincidence.

It was mentioned in these dispatches a few weeks ago that the Turkish warship Assari Tewhik was being held at the Genoa shipyards, because the Turkish Government was unable to guarantee payment. The vessel now has arrived at Kiel, after a very long trip, in consequence of its disabled condition, and will be repaired by Herr Krupp, who apparently has better means of making collections at Constantinople than are possessed by the Italians.

The spring parade of the troops here, owing to the inclement weather, has been postponed until Saturday.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW POSSESSIONS

Great Increase in Their Trade Under American Flag.

WHAT THE EXPORTS SHOW.

CUBA'S TRADE LARGER THAN DURING THE PERIOD OF RECIPROCITY.

Interchange of Products With the Philippines Since They Came Under Jurisdiction of Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A Sun special from Washington says:

Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands will reach \$45,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the present month, and will be more than three times as much as in 1896 and more than twice as much as in any year of our commerce with those islands, except in the year 1892, 1893 and 1894, when reciprocity greatly increased our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

To Cuba the total for the fiscal year seems likely to be fully \$25,000,000, against \$7,500,000 in the fiscal year 1896, and \$24,157,000 in the great reciprocity year 1893, when exports to that island were more than double those of five years earlier.

To Porto Rico the exports of the year will be in round terms \$3,500,000, against an average of \$2,700,000 in reciprocity years 1892, 1893 and 1894, when exports to that island were double those of earlier years.

To the Hawaiian Islands the total for the year will be about \$15,000,000, or five times as much as in 1893, and nearly four times as much as in 1896.

To the Philippines the total for 1899 will be about \$2,500,000, or more than in the entire 15 years since 1885. To the Samoan Islands the exports of the year will be about \$125,000, or nearly as much as in all the years since 1896.

The imports into the United States from Cuba for the full year will show a total of \$35,000,000, against \$15,000,000 in 1888 and \$15,000,000 in 1897, though they still are less than the average for the reciprocity years.

From the Hawaiian Islands the imports for the full fiscal year will be \$21,000,000, or double the average annual importation for the period prior to 1895, and \$20,000,000 higher than in any preceding year, while from the Philippines, war conditions, which reduce producing and exporting power, the imports will be larger than in any year since 1894.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

Conditions Similar to Those in the United States.

BREMEN, June 2.—The United States Consuls in Germany have been instructed to make reports on the development of trusts in this country. Conditions in this regard are similar in Germany to what they are in the United States. The trusts, although not so strong, so large or so old as in the United States, comprise undertakings in a variety of fields. There is a coal trust and there is an alkali trust, and these, like the wallpaper trust and the sugar trust, are exceedingly oppressive.

Just now the print-paper trust is prominently in the public eye for this combination intends to raise the price of paper 7 pennings (1/23 cents) a pound. Some of the larger newspapers are thinking of building their own mills, as the Catholic newspaper society of West Germany has already done. That co-operative attempt to fight the trust is working well.

A cement trust is now in process of organization. Its object is to reduce production and raise prices, and it will particularly affect American exporters, whose trade with this country is large.

Elections in Cuba.

The municipal elections in Cuba were to have taken place in May, but were postponed to June 16th, in order that the census might be used as a basis of registration. There is an educational qualification for the ballot, and for the illiterate there is a property qualification, while all restrictions are waived as regards men who served in the Cuban army. As nearly as can be estimated from the census returns, the number of native Cubans qualified to vote will be about three times as large as the number of Spaniards. As the first test of the capacity of the Cubans for self-government, the elections are of unusual importance.

Business in the Territorial offices went on the same as usual yesterday. Some few changes were made and all official blanks now read "Territory" instead of "Republic" of Hawaii.

L. A. Rothen who returned in the Galle from the Coast where he went with Edgar Halstead on business of the Honolulu Market. Promises a cold storage steamer from the coast at regular intervals in the near future.